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EVERYBODY can afford to take a day off,

especially when it is the day we celebrate.

This is the 4th of July, and it is a Harri-

son day. It is perfectly proper to holler.

The squids have about ceased their drive

against Harrison. Somebody has told them

this was not to be a "squid" campaign.

CLEVELAND and Thurman ratification meet-

ings are still talked of, but somehow they fail

to materialize. Enthusiasm can't be made to

order.

The Sentinel is afraid to-day's demonstra-

tion will be taken for a Harrison rally. Per-

haps so, but there is no danger that it will be

mistaken for a Cleveland ratification.

The Sentinel should put down sawdust in

front of its premises to deaden the sound.

The procession is likely to go right along,

irrespective of the irritated nerves of our es-

teemed contemporary.

The Sentinel is in a bad humor. This is a

very unfortunate state of mind to be in right

on the eve of a glorious Fourth and in torrid

midsummer weather. The Sentinel will hardly

be able to celebrate properly.

ANXIOUS Democratic organs need have no

fears that Mr. Cleveland's private record is to

be dragged into public view in this campaign.

His public record furnishes sufficient ammu-

nition for all practical purposes.

This is to be a clean campaign. There are

no stains on the Republican candidate, and a

coat of whitewash which will probably last

without chipping until November covers his

opponent. Let us be glad at the prospect.

The flag that flies to-day is the Republican

campaign banner.

"The star-spangled banner,  
Oh, long may it wave,  
O'er the land of the free,  
And the home of the brave."

WHAT does the McNeal company want

with the streets named in the Dudley elec-

tric-motor charter? Do they expect to par-

allel these streets? Why do they not ask for

the streets and avenues occupied by the old

company?

SOME unpatriotic Democrats may follow the

Sentinel's advice, and refrain from partici-

pating in the demonstrations of the day for

fear they will be suspected of helping along

the Harrison enthusiasm. They are few, how-

ever, and never will be missed.

If the Sentinel expects to keep up its pre-

sent of fury through the campaign, the

services of Pasteur will be in demand long

before November. No organ can possibly be

as mad for four months as the Sentinel has

been for a week, and escape rabies.

SOMEHOW or other, the Democratic organs

which are having so much to say about the

labor question do not bring in Grover Cleve-

land's record on that subject by way of illu-

stration. Come to think of it, perhaps it is

like his war record, and there is none.

THE remark from Democratic lips, "I can't

stand free trade and will have to support Har-

rison," is getting monotonous from frequent

repetition, but the accessions to Republican

ranks are none the less welcome. Come in,

brethren; join the party that believes in pro-

tecting American rights and feel yourselves

secure.

WHOEVER heard of any speeches made by

Grover Cleveland on the labor question, the

Irish question, or, in fact, any subject of cur-

rent interest? Such topics are not treated of

satisfactorily in the encyclopedias, and of

course he could not be expected to say much

about them; but it does not appear that he

ever said anything.

MRS. HENDRICKS doesn't think there is

much in State pride. And yet, as a matter

of fact, the only time the Democrats carried

the State of Indiana in a presidential election

was when Mr. Hendricks was on the ticket.

Indiana went for Lincoln in 1860 and 1864,

for Grant in 1868 and 1872, for Tilden and

Hendricks in 1876, for Garfield in 1880, and

for Cleveland and Hendricks in 1884. Mrs.

Hendricks should cherish the fact that the

people of Indiana had pride enough in her

husband to give him the electoral vote of the

State when he was a national candidate.

HERE in Indiana it has never been charged

that Judge Turpie owed his seat to crime.

—The Sentinel.

Where has the Sentinel been all this time?

Here in Indiana it has not only been charged,

but proved beyond a peradventure, that Judge

Turpie owes his seat to a crime as bold and

infamous as that for which Coy and Bern-

hamer are now serving a term in the peni-

tentiary. From the night of the election down

to the day of the alleged election of Mr. Tur-

pie, the Democratic managers were engaged in

a conspiracy to steal a seat in the United

States Senate, which involved changes in

election returns, false records, perjury, at-

tempted bribery, revolution, intimidation,

the overthrow of popular elections, the un-

seating of legally-elected members of the

Legislature, the violation of the Constitution,

and the defiance of statutory law. Has the

Sentinel gone daft, or does it propose to be-

come a humorous paper in this campaign?

"The idea of anything cheap is repudiated by

your American laborer. He looks at the style

and luxury of the rich and works himself into

a fury to live the same way. \* \* \* The

American laborer would do well to study the

policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy,

as well as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS

SENTINEL.

"The simple fact is, many things are made

and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true

that whenever the market price is so low that

the man or the woman who makes it cannot get

a fair living out of the making of it, it is too

low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

The one distinctively and exclusively Ameri-

can holiday is at hand again, and will be re-

membered by Americans at home and abroad

with the usual demonstrations of patriotic re-

gard. If these demonstrations are apt to be

somewhat noisy and effusive, it does not fol-

low that they are not based on honest feeling.

There is an abundance of genuine patriotism

among the American people, as events have

shown, and if it sometimes takes queer forms

in "off years," it is pretty sure to take the

right one when the test comes.

The best feature of modern celebrations is

the conspicuous recognition of the national

flag. Before the war it was comparatively a

rare thing to see it. Not that it was in dis-

favor, but it was not in common use. The

war popularized the flag in every way, and

now thousands of people wave or wear it

where scores used to. It is not enough to

sing of the star-spangled banner. Men,

women and children must learn to know and

love it as a visible emblem of national au-

thority and power.

We call the Fourth of July "Independence

day," and the "National birth-day." These

are good phrases, but it is well enough to re-

member that they have a meaning. The

Declaration of Independence meant an asser-

tion of separate national existence, a distinct

national character, and peculiar national des-

tiny. It meant dissolving partnership with

other nations, and setting up in business for

ourselves. The national birth-day marked

the beginning of a new career, and the inau-

guration of a new national policy. If it did

not mean this it meant very little.

There is no better day to revive the spirit

of '76, and to declare anew our devotion to

everything distinctively American—to the

Constitution and laws, to free government,

to manhood suffrage, to honest elections, to

free labor and free schools, to American in-

stitutions and ideas, to the protection of Ameri-

can industries, to American wages for Ameri-

can workmen, and American markets for

American producers. This is a distinc-

tively American platform, the

very flower and fruit of the Declaration of

Independence. In what respect are we in-

dependent if we are to be made a tail to the

British kite? What signifies a national birth-

day if we are only born to be hewers of

wood and drawers of water for other na-

tionalities and other peoples? This is a year

in which the American people will have an

opportunity at the polls to make a new decla-

ration of independence, or a declaration of

dependence, and a little of the spirit of '76 may

help to a right solution of the question.

"You cannot sell any but the choicest cuts of

beef, the superfine flour and the choicest coffee

to a miner or mechanic. \* \* \* The

American laborer would do well to study the

policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy

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PRESIDENTIAL IGNORANCE.

A case of recent occurrence in Montana il-

lustrates President Cleveland's ignorance of

law or his recklessness in violating it. The

case involves a monstrous abuse of the par-

doning power. The facts are as follows: One

George E. Webber committed a homicide

within the Territory, and was indicted, tried

and convicted of murder in the second degree

and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty

years, all in the court of the county where

the crime was committed. To state the case

in another form, Webber was not charged

with the infraction of a law of the United

States; his offense was not committed within

a place over which her courts had jurisdiction;

he was not served with process by her mar-

shals, and he was never required to plead be-

fore her courts. The proceedings attending

his conviction were entirely in the county

court, and the expenses thereof were borne by

the people of the county where the

trial was had. Yet the President, on the

petition and representations of interested

parties, has pardoned the man. There never

was a plainer case of usurpation of power and

violation of law; whether it come from igno-

rance or recklessness makes no difference.

The President is bound to know the law and

to execute it; but in this instance, at least, he

has flagrantly disregarded it. He had no ju-

risdiction of the case, and no more right to

issue a pardon than he would have to annul

a marriage or cancel a deed made according

to the laws of the Territory. The pardoning

power of the President extends only to of-

fenses against the United States and to

crimes tried under the acts of Congress. This

was not such a case. The only official who

had the pardoning power in this case was the

Governor of Montana. The Constitution of

the Territory says the Governor "may grant

pardons and reprieves in cases of crimes com-

mitted against the laws of said Territory." The

functions of the President and of the Governor

are as distinct as possible. The Governor could

not legally pardon a person convicted of an

offense against the United States, nor can

the President legally pardon one convicted

of any other offense. But the case is too

plain for argument. The action of the Presi-

dent is a gross usurpation of power, and a plain

violation of law. In its arbitrary spirit and dis-

regard of law it resembles his recent order over-

ruling Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon in a case where

the Articles of War gave the latter supreme

authority. These illegal acts of the Presi-

dent grow out of his ignorance of law and

his arbitrary disposition. The President of

the United States ought, at least, to know

enough law not to violate it. Mr. Cleveland

is not lawyer enough to construe the laws

which it is his duty to enforce. To his igno-

rance of law he adds that kind of recklessness

and disregard for it which springs from an ar-

bitrary temper, accompanied with a feeling

that no appeal lies from his acts. A man

ignorant of the law may safely be intrusted

with large power if he is careful and willing

to ask and take advice. The arbitrary man

may safely be intrusted with power if he

knows and fears the law. But a man who is

at once ignorant of the law, arbitrary in his

temper and unwilling to ask or take advice, is

a dangerous person to intrust with power.

The President's pardon of this Montana crim-

inal has excited great indignation among

the people of the Territory, but, as they do not

vote for President, their protest is not likely

to receive any attention.

"The American laborer would do well to

study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy

of economy as well as of cheap labor."—INDI-

ANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"The simple fact is, many things are made

and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true

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the man or the woman who makes it cannot get

a fair living out of the making of it, it is too

low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

"We must protect the wages of our labor

because they are essential to the maintenance

of our civilization and the manhood of the

race. To tax heavily the products of foreign

industry and yet admit the cheapest kind of

foreign labor to free competition within our

own borders is a policy that would inevitably

work down American industry and drive our

workmen from the face of the land. But

such precisely is the policy to which Benja-

min Harrison, the Republican presidential

candidate, stands committed by his record in

a way from which he cannot escape.—New

York Star.

The best reply to such bald-headed, idiotic

lying as the above, is the following, taken

from the columns of the Sacramento Record-

Union:

"We now have a statement from Congress-

man Morrow, than whom no man is better

posted on all the anti-Chinese legislation at-

tempted or successful. Mr. Morrow is not

the man to make any mistakes in this matter.

He says that not only is the Senate for pas-

sage of the bill to restrict immigration of

Chinese, but that he voted for it. Morrow's

restriction bill, introduced in the Senate

by James G. Fair, General Harrison did

more; he was an active member of the

Senate committee on foreign relations that

reported the bill to the Senate for passage.

This was the bill that, when it came to the

House, was killed by Representative Bel-

mont's committee, 'because it was too severe,'

and Belmont is a simon-pure Democrat; so,

also, were a majority of the members of the

committee. It was the bill, says Mr. Mor-

row, upon which the new treaty with China

was based. Mr. Morrow adds that of his own

knowledge General Harrison was with the Pa-

cific coast in the Forty-ninth Congress upon

the question of restriction and is now, and

that is sufficient, as he well says."

THE Jackson (Miss.) Republican, a negro

organ, in answer to a question propounded by

a Democratic contemporary asking why Mis-

issippi negroes favor a protective tariff,

makes the following answer:

"It is true that Mississippi is an agricul-

tural State. It is equally true that the negro is

the laboring man. It is for this very reason

that he is a Republican and in harmony with

the position of the national Republican party

on the question of the tariff. It is the labor-

ing man, the wage-worker of the country,

who is the most interested in this question.

The Democratic policy is to reduce the con-

dition of the laborers of this country to a level

with the poorly paid, down-trodden laborers

of Europe. It is the policy and mission of

the Republican party to elevate and protect

labor, and it is for this reason that the negro

is a protectionist."

The same reasons that make the negroes

protectionists in Mississippi make them so in

Indiana and all other States. The colored

man thinks for himself and has no mind to be

put on a level with the pauper laborers of

Europe. To put it briefly, he knows on which

side his bread is buttered, and for that reason

stays with the Republican party.

"The Chinaman's policy is to live on next to

nothing. He outdoes the American by cheap

living. \* \* \* The American laborer would

do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in

his policy of economy, as well as of cheap labor."

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AMONG the humors of the campaign as de-

veloped thus far may be mentioned:

Copperheads, Canadians, refugees and men

who sent substitutes to the war, denouncing

General Harrison as "cold-blooded," because

he volunteered.

Advocates of the free admission of the prod-

ucts of Chinese and other cheap labor, la-

menting General Harrison's record on the

Chinese question.

Late defenders of slavery, advocates of etar-

vation wages for American workmen, and

sympathizers with the Chicago Anarchists,

attacking General Harrison as an enemy of

workmen.

Loud-mouthed howlers for the repeal of

war-taxes denouncing the Republican party

for favoring a repeal of internal revenue

taxes rather than the destruction of Ameri-

can industries.

SAYS the Field and Farm, of Denver, Col.:  
"The Harrisons are a great people, but we

never suspected them of being in the cattle

king business until Benjamin was nominated

for President the other day. Then the fact

leaked out that this grandson of his grand-

father is the executive head of the Harrison

Cattle Company of Montana, a concern or-

ganized by Steve Elkins."

This is one of the Chicago Tribune's lies,

paraded before the convention to injure Gen.

Harrison's candidacy. There is not one word

of truth in it. General Harrison is not in-

terested in any cattle company to the extent of

one dollar. Will the Field and Farm make

the correction?

A FEW years ago, when General Harrison's

present residence was being built, the con-

tractor, who had been paid in full, absconded,

leaving his workmen unpaid to a considerable

amount. General Harrison was under no legal

obligations to pay them, and most men would

say he was under no moral obligation, but he

did. He had a pay-roll, and he paid

every one of the workmen, seventeen in all,

the full amounts due them from the dishon-

est contractor. This was when he had no

idea of ever being a candidate for office. Yet

there are assassins who say General Harrison

is an enemy of workmen.

"He [the American laborer] calls constantly

for higher wages, and does not see that his high

wages are the cause of everything, lifting

everybody higher and higher above ground, to

fall further at the crash by and by."—INDIAN-

APOLIS SENTINEL.

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low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE Journal refers to the workmen who

are opposing Harrison as "Anarchists, house-

breakers and assassins."—The Sentinel.

The Journal does nothing of the kind. The

Journal referred to those unpatriotic and dis-

loyal Democratic partisans, and those so-

called "labor" tricksters and traders, who tried

to array prejudice against General Harrison

because, in answer to the call of a Democratic

Governor, he volunteered to protect life and

property, as lacking only the courage and the

opportunity to become housebreakers and as-

sassins in fact, as they are already in their

cowardly hearts. That's what the Journal

said, "and if this be treason, make the most

of it." General Harrison did, in 1877, pre-

cisely what the honorable, law-abiding strik-

ers themselves did; answered the call of the

authorities to defend the public peace and

protect life and property against possible at-

tacks from Anarchists, housebreakers and

murderers. If the Sentinel desires to dignify

the organ of that red-handed, red-flagged fac-

tion, if any there be, it is perfectly welcome

to do so.

It begins to appear that this campaign will

be free from the disgraceful methods which

characterized that of four years ago.—Atlanta

Constitution.

Not if the Constitution and two or three

adde-pated Cleveland organs can prevent it.

The papers that have demeaned themselves

by going into the degrading Chinese twaddle,

and in striving to prejudice General Harrison

with workmen by a disgraceful perversion

of the history of the labor troubles of 1877,

are scarcely the ones to throw up a barricade

in front of their candidate, and pray for "a

clean campaign."

INDIANAPOLIS is coming to the front be-

cause of her splendid natural advantages and

the enterprise of her people, and for no other

reason.—Sentinel.

Yes; one of its natural advantages is in

having a man of sufficient brains and charac-

ter to attract the attention of the country,

and a delegation of sufficient ability and en-

terprise to enforce his claims at a national

convention. The Democracy tried to do some-

thing of the kind with Gray at St. Louis,

but failed. The Democratic party has never

been strong in natural advantages.

AN investigation of the workings of high

license, after a month's trial, convinces the

Philadelphia Press that the actual sales have

been greatly decreased, and that the remain-

ing saloons are very far from doing the com-

bined business of those that have been sup-

pressed. The net result is unquestionably,

the Press says, to cut down the sale of liquor,

multiply places where thirst can be quenched

without alcohol and greatly lessen the appar-

ent use of beer and spirits. The system

grows in popularity.

BROTHER BARNES, the evangelist, appears to

be a prophet without honor in his own State of

Kentucky. A paper published down there flippantly

announces the arrival of "His Entire

Holiness," urges its readers to go and get "Iled,"

and then sympathetically, but not delicately,

suggests that as he has been playing to hard

luck in the South, a pressing invitation to a

promising field, accompanied with a check

and ticket for a family would be acceptable to

the brother. Evidently the faith